

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

VOL. 11.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

NO. 8.

THE NEWS.

The Kentucky legislature adjourned sine die. Governor Taylor will continue to act as governor, and Governor Beckham and the Democrats will make no attempt to get possession of the state buildings until after the Court of Appeals has decided the gubernatorial contest.

Frank Benjamin was convicted at Newport News, Va., of assaulting Miss Caine, and his punishment was fixed at death.

Floods in Illinois have done considerable damage. At Havana three hundred families were driven from their homes.

Charles H. Coster, a member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., died in New York.

A steel plant is to be erected at Hamilton, Canada, to cost thirty million dollars.

Mrs. Mary Catherine Harrison died at Shepherdstown, W. Va., aged sixty-seven.

F. S. Heister died at Dallstown, Pa., aged seventy-five years.

Miss Lizzie Bendall, a pretty girl at Richmond, is missing.

Frank Knobl, a barber, was murdered in Harrisburg.

In Brunswick county, Va., Rev. J. E. Biddick shot four bullets into Dr. W. H. H. Temple, whom the preacher accused of insulting his wife. Both the doctor and Mrs. Biddick deny that there was any insult.

An incendiary fire in a tenement at Newark, N. J., caused the loss of fourteen lives and a number of other persons were slightly burned. The police have arrested Ylio Credanza, an Italian, on suspicion.

The Board of Health in San Francisco decided that the death of the Chinaman, which occurred under suspicious circumstances a few days ago, was caused by the bubonic plague.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, was stricken with paralysis at his home in Elmira, N. Y.

Governor Tyler, of Virginia, decided to call a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Epps.

Miss Lois Pearl was killed in Farmington, N. H., by her lover, George French, who then killed himself.

E. A. Mosely was killed while riding on the Southern Railroad near Rocky Junction, Va.

Charles R. Lewis was convicted in Heathville, Va., on charges of arson and horse-poisoning.

The Springfield colliery, at Mahanoy City, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

Milton Sheets, seventeen years old, was sentenced in Somerset, Pa., to be hanged, and his accomplice, Willard, to ten years in the penitentiary, for the murder of Augustus Gleason.

J. H. Lenny, colored, was captured in Norfolk in the third story of a Cumberland street house. He is believed to be the burglar who has been committing various burglaries.

The caskets containing the bodies of President Lincoln and other members of his family were placed in a temporary vault, pending the completion of the new mausoleum.

Judge Fields, at Louisville, sustained the Democrats' contention that the legislature has the right to determine contests for governor and lieutenant governor.

Robert J. Graham, of Toronto, surrendered himself in Jersey City as a fugitive from justice, having embezzled \$2,000 from L. Coffee & Co., grain dealers.

Secretary Long and a party of congressmen paid a visit of inspection to the warships in progress of construction at the Newport News shipyards.

William L. Cochran, son of ex-Judge Cochran, of the Supreme Court of Virginia, was suffocated by gas in his boarding house in New York.

Jennie Hempstock, a servant girl in Janesville, Wis., was arrested on the charge of stealing \$15,000 from her employer.

Mazie Dove was found in a hayrick, near Winchester, Va., where she had been for three weeks without food.

The management of the St. Louis Transit Company refused all the demands of the street car employees.

The Republicans of Augusta county, Va., elected delegates to the district and state conventions.

The remains of Charles W. Fredericks, who was killed in the Philippines, were buried in Carlisle.

Joseph Howe, of Portsmouth, Va., took laudanum in Norfolk, Va., with suicidal intent.

The Gridiron Club, of Washington, was entertained by the Lotus Club.

Rev. M. T. Turner died at the Retreat for the Sick in Richmond, Va.

Democratic Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, began the organization of a state guard at Frankfort, to be armed with Winchester. Republican Governor Taylor's troops at the State Capitol were also reinforced. A clash may occur at any moment. Caleb Powers, Republican secretary of state, arrested at Lexington on the charge of being implicated in the killing of Goebel protests his innocence, and says all he wants is a fair trial. Governor Taylor declares the entire proceeding is a Democratic conspiracy.

Dr. Parkhurst, as president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, sent a letter to District Attorney Gardiner telling him to turn his virtuous indignation upon a number of places in New York which are considerably more immoral than Wallack's Theater.

Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, missionary bishop of North Dakota, has been appointed acting successor to the late Rev. Mahlon N. Gilbert, bishop coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Minnesota.

Two more hold-ups were reported in Norfolk. In one instance the footpad, Frank Williamson, was arrested by his intended victim, Mr. Parsons, and handed over to the police.

LOTS CAST.

CONSPIRACY ALLEGED TO HAVE DETERMINED ON GOEBEL'S DEATH.

25 MEN WERE CONCERNED.

Drew Beans From a Box. It is Said, the Black Bean Being the Fatal Pawn—Governor Beckham Has Organized a Rival State Guard—Militia Flocking to Frankfort—Mountaineers Coming.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—A letter received by State's Attorney Robert B. Franklin says that Bransfield Bertram, Sheriff of Breckinridge county, who recently died of pneumonia, revealed on his death bed a plot of which he had knowledge to murder William Goebel.

According to the story 25 men drew lots to determine who should do the killing. Twenty-five beans, 24 white and 1 black, were placed in a box and each of the 25 men drew a bean. The man getting the black bean agreed beforehand to kill the Democratic aspirant for Governor.

The plot was revealed. It is said, and several persons warned Goebel that he would be killed if he exposed himself in public. The warnings were not heeded. Detectives, it is said, have been working on the clue given by the letter, but it is not known whether they have succeeded in securing definite evidence.

The first move on the part of J. C. W. Beckham's followers toward the formation of a state guard under his administration was taken when City Clerk Ben Marshall circulated a paper and enlisted the requisite number of men who are to compose a new company. The guns for this company have been provided by citizens here, most of them being either needle guns or Winchester.

In the afternoon a report gained currency that Taylor had given his soldiers orders to arrest Beckham and other officers of the Democratic State Government. On account of this report the men enlisted by Captain Marshall were assembled at the City Hall, armed and sworn in as special police for the purpose of protecting the Democratic officers who are still quartered at the Capital Hotel.

Taylor Gets Reinforcements.

Taylor's soldiers, who are on guard at the State House, were reinforced by the arrival of the Barbourville company, of 71 men, all of whom are fully armed and equipped.

Col. David B. Murray, of Clover Point, has been appointed by Beckham assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Colonel, and he was sworn in.

Harlan Whitaker and W. H. Culton, who were confined in jail here, charged with complicity in the assassination of Goebel, were removed from the jail and taken in a hack to Shelbyville, where they were placed on a train and sent to Louisville under a heavy guard. It is understood they will be kept in the Louisville jail till the April term of the Circuit Court, when they will be returned here for trial.

The military authorities here refused to permit the local police and civil officers to enter the Executive building for the purpose of arresting Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Capt. John W. Davis, charged with being accessories to the Goebel assassination.

In the morning City Marshal Richardson applied at the Executive building and demanded to be admitted for the purpose of arresting Powers and Davis, was turned back, and the warrants were then turned over to Sheriff Suter. The Sheriff also presented himself at the Executive building and demanded admittance. He was referred by the officer in charge to Colonel Morrow, and the latter, being found, said:

"I am sorry, Mr. Sheriff, but it is against Governor Taylor's orders to let anyone into the building today."

The Executive Mansion was watched all day by a large number of deputies, but no attempt was made to enter by force.

When the Chesapeake and Ohio eastbound train pulled in from Louisville a dozen policemen and half as many deputies were at the station to see if either Davis or Powers attempted to board it.

"All aboard!" called out the conductor, and the train started off. As it did so a soldier dashed from the corner on the opposite side from the station and, throwing himself upon the platform of the second car, jerked the bell cord, and the train came to a stop. Then quick as a flash 30 soldiers, with Powers and Davis in their midst, each in regulation full-dress uniform, instantly rushed upon the cars. Lieutenant-Colonel Morrow in charge of the squad.

"Anything the matter?" inquired the conductor, as he peered out and saw the blue-coats piling on the train. "No, nothing the matter unless you delay this train here," responded a soldier, and with another jerk of the rope the train was off and the men speeding toward Lexington as fast as steam could carry them.

A reward of \$1,500 for the arrest of Powers and Davis was offered by Justice Goebel and Arthur Goebel, brothers of the late William Goebel.

W. S. Taylor has issued a long statement in which he says he has issued pardons to everyone connected with the State Government accused of complicity in William Goebel's murder.

LEFT BUT \$1,000.

The Dead Hero, Lawton, Could Fight Better Than Live.

Washington, (Special.)—Letters of administration were issued to Mrs. Mary C. Lawton in the matter of the estate of her deceased husband, Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Lawton.

Mrs. Lawton set forth in her petition for the letters that she had made diligent search and inquiry for a will of the deceased and had not found any or obtained any information that he left or made one.

Washington, (Special.)—The recent discovery of Russian and Polish nihilists have led to renewed police precautions. On all the Russian frontiers the police are exercising extreme vigilance and are guarding the Czar's movements.

The entire routes of the Czar's visits to barracks, theatres and public functions are doubly guarded by secret police, while the guards about the winter palace and along the Neva Quay are particularly numerous.

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YAQUIS AGAIN ROUTED.

Mowed Down by Hundreds by the Mexican Troops—Five Battles Cost Them Dearly.

Austin, Tex., (Special.)—A special from Potomac, Mexico, states that during the four days ending on Friday, the Yaqui Indians and the Mexican troops had four engagements near Cocorit, Mexico.

The Mexican troops are endeavoring to force their way through this section of the country, so as to keep a roadway between Potomac and that point open for travel. There are a great many Indians known to be in this immediate section, and it is evident that a very strong force will have to be put into the field at once to suppress the uprising.

The engagements of the four days mentioned resulted very disastrously for the Indians, as in the neighborhood of 200 are known to have been killed, and possibly more. The Mexican troops suffered very little loss of life, though some twenty-five soldiers were wounded. All the engagements were in the nature of skirmishes, lasting only a few hours, when the Indians would retire.

The fact that the Maya Indians have also taken to the warpath and are harassing the troops a great deal, gives rise to grave surmises as to how long it will take to bring the uprising to a termination.

A special from Oriz, state of Sonora, is to the effect that on Friday reports reached here of a bloody skirmish between a band of some 300 Yaquis and about an equal number of soldiers, about fifty miles west of that place, in which the fighting was continued most of the day.

The loss among the soldiers was light, owing to their splendid fortifications. They were ensconced behind a natural breastwork of boulders on a hillside, with the Indians in the open. It was a cleverly-laid trap, into which the Indians were led, and while they left none of their dead on the field, it is thought their loss is heavy, as quite a number were seen to fall. Reliable information states that fully 2,500 Yaquis are now in the neighborhood of Guaymas, and fully as many more are prowling between Medana and Potomac.

Oriz, Mex., (Special.)—A force of Mexican troops numbering less than 1,200 men, under Col. Francisco Gonzalez, made a steady advance against the Maya Indians in Yucatan during the last several days, and has gained several miles of rebel territory. Several attempts were made by the Indians to ambush the government troops, but were unsuccessful. Skirmishes between the troops and Indians are of daily occurrence, but there are few casualties reported on either side.

"OPEN DOOR" ACCOMPLISHED.

Free Ports for the World in China—Territorial Spheres to Be Abolished.

San Francisco, (Special.)—President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, in an address to the Monticello Club, gave the details of the negotiations which Secretary of State Hay has had under way for some time, relative to the China "open door."

President Wheeler learned of the negotiations while in conversation with Secretary Hay, during his recent visit to Washington. He said:

"In the course of the week Secretary of State Hay will announce to the people a victory, not of war—call it of diplomacy, if you please—in that the ports of China will be opened to the commerce of the world. He has reached an understanding with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Germany which do away with territorial spheres of influence."

"According to the terms of the agreement there will be no longer any spheres of influence in the Flowery Kingdom. Customs tariffs will be abolished, as well as other imposts upon shipping. The idea is to make the ports free to the world's commerce and give all nations a free hand in exporting their products. It is the consummation of the British idea of the 'open door,' which found so strong an advocate in Lord Beresford."

SAVED BY THE ENGINE PILOT.

Remarkable Escape of One of a Party of Three—His Companions Killed.

Trenton, N. J., (Special.)—Three men were struck by a train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, near Hopewell. Two were killed and the third had a miraculous escape. The men killed were Lorenzo Amato and Peter Luigi. The one who escaped was Salvatore Altentti.

The three men were walking along the track when struck. When the train was stopped, after running a short distance, Altentti was found on the cow catcher in an unconscious condition. He was brought to Trenton, and taken to St. Francis' Hospital, where he is expected to recover. The three men were New Yorkers, and had their homes on Maria street, in that city.

No More Prizes In Tobacco.

Washington, (Special.)—Commissioner Wilson, of the Internal Revenue, has decided to proceed against manufacturers of tobacco and cigarettes who violate the section which excludes all gifts, prizes, premiums, etc., on orders for the same placed in the packages. The Commissioner sent telegraphic instructions to collectors of internal revenue that tobacco and cigarettes found upon the market in disregard of the rule, stamps bearing cancellation on and after March 1, must be seized.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Ohio has thirty-three clerks' unions. Paris has a hotel for working girls. Germany has legalized trades unions. Great Falls, Mont., has a labor temple. China is to have an American saw mill.

M'KINLEY SIGNS BILL.

GOLD NOW THE SINGLE STANDARD OF VALUE OF OUR MONEY.

GAGE ISSUES A CIRCULAR.

Tells How Bonds Shall be Exchanged Under Act—Mr. Vanderlip Also Heard From—The Most Important Financial Law Ever Enacted by the Congress of the United States.

Washington, (Special.)—Gold is the single standard of value of United States money. The President affixed his signature to the currency bill at 1:14 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, the father of the measure, arrived at the White House at 10 o'clock and was immediately shown into the cabinet room. Here he was joined by the President.

Mr. McKinley took the document, and, glancing over it, inquired if it had been compared with care. On being assured that it had the President signed himself preparatory to affixing his signature.

Mr. Overstreet produced a new gold pen with holder and requested that it be used in the final act of creating the "most important financial law ever enacted by the Congress of the United States."

The President complied and Mr. Overstreet secured the return of the pen, and, carefully wiping it, replaced it in its case. Then he transferred it to an inner pocket and carefully buttoned up his coat.

Mr. McKinley recalled to those who stood about him that many of the important financial bills passed by Congress had been approved on the 14th of the month. He spoke of the Sherman act, the resumption act, and now the bill before him.

Notification that the President had formally approved the bill was immediately transmitted to Congress and the Treasury Department. Secretary Gage at once gave orders for the issuance of his circular to bondholders, in which explicit instructions are given relating to exchanging bonds under the new act.

Simultaneously Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip issued another circular containing many important instructions and so little information.

CRUEL DEED OF BLOOD.

Daf Pallesen Kills Two and Stabs One at Capital—His Wife the First Victim.

Washington, (Special.)—A double murder was committed by Daf Pallesen. During a paroxysm of inexplicable rage or possible insanity he stabbed and killed his wife Josephine, murdered little Julia Hengestbach, the 8-year-old daughter of Charles E. Hengestbach, a mail carrier, and murderously assaulted the child's mother, Mary Hengestbach, in front of his home, 1121 Twenty-fourth street northwest.

Mrs. Pallesen's body is now at the Morgue. The little girl's remains are at Columbia Hospital, whither she and her mother were taken immediately after the attack. The murderer is now at No. 3 Police Station.

Pallesen is a painter by trade and has been out of employment for several months. His savings were nearly exhausted. He became despondent and his relatives feared for his mental condition. A note from Mrs. Pallesen took Mrs. Hengestbach and her daughter to the Pallesen home.

Mrs. Hengestbach had employed the woman to sew for her, and the two went to try on a dress being made for the little girl. The three sat together in the sitting room. Mrs. Hengestbach observed Pallesen's attitude of despondency and suggested that he take some medicine. Her voice, though not loud, carried her words to the dining room, where the man sat.

With a cry that was heard in the street he sprang into the room. Before Mrs. Pallesen could run to the door he caught her in his arms and plunged the knife into her back below the shoulder blade. The wife fell without a groan. Her death was almost instantaneous. Meanwhile Mrs. Hengestbach had caught up her child and started toward the gate in front of the house, screaming "Police!"

Pallesen overtook her before she had gone 20 paces, and as she reached the corner grabbed the little girl. One thrust of his knife severed the child's carotid artery.

Not feeling any pain in her own body Mrs. Hengestbach thought the child had escaped also, and ran on toward Twenty-fourth and L streets. She was overtaken at the corner. Pallesen threw the little girl to the ground and twisted his fingers into Mrs. Hengestbach's dress. Then while her screams and entreaties rent the air he plunged his weapon four times into her breast and shoulders. As the unfortunate woman fell he cut her face three times.

Men ran to the scene from all sides. Robert L. Wrenn, a druggist; S. A. Wolfe, his clerk, and Matthew Mahany, a clerk at the Weather Bureau, led. Wrenn and Wolfe picked up bricks and struck Pallesen in the head. Raising from his stooping posture the Norwegian calmly threw the knife to the ground.

"My work is done," he said.

Guarding the Czar.

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SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

Though many years must pass before any southern state will possess such a variety and so great a number of industries scattered all over its territory, that the general activity of the whole state will not permit any one undertaking to be distinctive, great strides in that direction have already been made. The Manufacturers' Record, alluding to this, points out that the South has already its centres of manufacturing of one kind or another which come to mind whenever the name of certain localities are mentioned. Newport News, with its shipbuilding, Charlotte with its cotton mills, Birmingham with its iron and steel, Mount Pleasant with its phosphates, Corsicana with its petroleum, Pocomoke with its coal, and Beaumont with its lumber are illustrations. Of course there are other places; Richmond with its locomotive works, its tobacco factories, woodenware works, iron working establishments, ship yard and abattoirs; Norfolk with its lumber mills, woodworking establishments, machine shops and other activities growing from its importance as a railroad terminal and point of export; Anderson with its iron interests and car shops; Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Greensboro, Augusta, Georgetown, Brunswick, New Orleans, Little Rock, Houston and Galveston, where diversification of industries has assumed more or less large proportions, while in other cities and towns too the industrial and commercial life has been quickened, and week by week one undertaking after another is entering the field as business organizations are putting forth efforts in support of established industries and for the purpose of inducing others to come in their direction.

The experimental stage of the South's return for a cultivation of its industrial energies has been passed. With increasing railroad facilities, with a market close at hand, made by the development of the large enterprises dealing with raw material from the forests, fields and mines, the reputation of cities already established in special lines must become greater, while the number of cities occupied in diversified industries and the number of those industries must increase. The time required for a realization of the possibilities in this direction is determined by the Southern people themselves.

For the South the development of the iron manufacturing has been largely responsible. It has become of such importance that the South is now vitally interested in everything pertaining to iron at home and abroad. The statements of Mr. William C. Dreher, of Berlin, Germany, in special correspondence of the Manufacturers' Record this week will therefore attract wide attention. He writes that the situation in the iron trade in Germany seems to grow stronger every month and that contracts are in hand for so long a time in the future that any marked fall of prices for more than a year seems well nigh impossible. He adds:

"Many facts could be adduced to support the view that the iron trade will continue on its present great wave of prosperity for a long time to come. There are many secondary railways, electrical and others that will be built in the near future. The Prussian government has recently introduced a bill into the Diet which calls for the expenditure of considerably more than 100,000,000 marks for building such railways and the railway authorities are ordering every year larger and larger supplies of rolling stock. Only recently the authorities had a conference with the coal and iron producers of upper Silesia to discuss the amount of increase that will be required in freight cars for that district and it was decided that about 6 per cent. increase upon the present stock would be necessary to handle this year's business. Many cities, too, are awaiting favorable conditions in the money market to raise loans for putting in electric light and traction plants, gas works, water systems, etc. The shipbuilding industry has the brightest prospects. This industry consumed 85,000 tons of iron last year, against an average of 63,800 tons in the two preceding years. And the immense demands for the new war vessels which will soon be voted by the Reichstag will add greatly to the consumption of iron."

E. J. PHELPS DEAD.

Former Minister to England Victim of Pneumonia—End Peaceful.

New Haven, Conn., (Special.)—Hon. E. J. Phelps, former Minister to England, died at his home, in this city, after an illness of about two months. The end was peaceful, and for several hours before he passed away he was unconscious. There were present at the bedside the wife and son, Charles Phelps, of Boston, and daughter, Mr. Horatio Loomis, of New York, and his physician.

Though Professor Phelps recovered from the pneumonia attack, he was so weakened that he was unable to regain vitality. It had been hoped that he might recover until a few days ago, when it was apparent that his strength had so failed that it was but a matter of hours when death would come.

OVERCOME BY SMOKE.

Strange Accident to Crew of Train in Long Tunnel.

Somerset, Ky., (Special.)—Engineer O'Brien and the fireman of train No. 5, of the Queen and Crescent, which left Cincinnati at 6:50 A. M., were overcome by smoke while passing through the long tunnel at Kings Mountain, Tenn. Several members of the Gentry Dog and Pony Show were also overcome, but no one was killed and there was no wreck.

Officials say the train was only delayed an hour. The tunnel is about a mile long.

Firebug Peppered With Shot.

Luray, Va., (Special.)—John Tharpe, of Laurel Mills, Rappahannock county, discovered two men in the act of setting fire to his house a few nights ago, having already poured coal oil on the building and one of them being in the act of applying a lighted match. Tharpe at once blazed away with a shot gun, killing one, Virgil Corlier, with shot from his hips to his feet. More than forty shots were extracted.

Kentucky furnished more soldiers, Confederates and Union, than any other state, according to population.

Fund for Mine Sufferers.

Charleston, W. Va., (Special.)—The fund being raised in this city for the widows and orphans of the Red Ash Mine disaster has reached \$24. A check for \$100 was received from Senator S. B. Elkins.

General Young and Hood Ask for Reinforcements—Rebels Attack Aparri Town.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Generals Young and Hood are asking for reinforcements, and a battalion of the Forty-eighth Regiment has been sent to Aparri. Other troops will follow. The rebels, recently, persistently attacked Aparri for several hours, but were finally driven away. Details of the affair are lacking.

The rebels are holding reunions in the Province of North Hocos, and the Red Kampilan Cross, symbolic of resistance, is again appearing among the natives. It is believed that the insurgent generals, Tino and Flores, have been driven by General Young into General Hood's district, south of Aparri.

The fact that General Young is unable, owing to lack of troops, to maintain garrisons in all the towns occupied has had a bad effect on the natives.

General Bates has returned here after leaving garrisons in the provinces of North and South Camarines. The expedition lost seven men killed and ten wounded. On entering New Caceres, Province of South Camarines, General Bates learned that 2,000 insurgents had departed the same day. The Americans immediately sent out three pursuing columns, encountering the enemy in three small engagements and killing a total of 40 men.

The Spanish prisoners report that the enemy has divided into small bands in the mountains under the leadership of General Legaspi. The town of Iriga has been burned by the enemy. Both the provinces were thoroughly scourged. The inhabitants of the district of Libmanan, including Abella, the provincial Governor, and other officials, are returning to their homes. Abella has issued a proclamation calling upon the natives to submit to the Americans.

Liberated priests from New Caceres report that the insurgents killed 83 Chinamen and 40 Spaniards at the town of Calabanga. It is estimated that there are 100,000 bales of hemp in the Camarines provinces.

Twelve hundred well-armed insurgents, formerly of Cavite Province, with a Chinese general in command, surround the towns of Albay and Legaspi. They have effected three night attacks and continually harass the Forty-seventh Regiment, which has lost 8 men killed and 20 wounded in defending those towns.

TWO OF THE BEECHERS DIE.

One at Hartford and One at Elmira Expire on Same Day.

Elmira, N. Y., (Special.)—Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, the older and last surviving brother of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, died here, aged 81 years. Mr. Beecher was stricken with paralysis while on his way home from church last Sunday.

Hartford, Conn., (Special.)—Mrs. Mary Foote Beecher Perkins died at the home of her son, Charles E. Perkins, aged 94 years and 9 months.

She was the daughter of Rev. Lyman Beecher and his wife, Rosanna Foote. Mrs. Beecher had seven brothers, all of whom became Congregational clergymen, and two sisters. Mrs. Perkins was a sister of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and a half sister of Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of this city, and of Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y.

Mrs. Perkins, with her sister, Catharine Beecher, established here the well-known Hartford Female Seminary.

WILL FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Kruger Declares That the British Will Never Reach Pretoria.

New York, (Special.)—A despatch from President Kruger to the Evening Journal, dated Pretoria, says:

"The burghers will only cease fighting with death. Our forces are returning in good order to our first line of defense on our own soil. The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than was expected. The British will never reach Pretoria. The burghers, Steyn, Joubert and myself, as well as all the others, are united. There are no differences. God help us."